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HERE'S YER MULES.

PARIS, BOURBON CO., KY.,
March 4th, 1869.

Messrs. Engelhard & Price—Dear Sirs:

I WILL HAVE A DRIVE OF GOOD WORM MULES, from the 1st April, about sixty of them, suitable for wagon purposes or working on Railroads, and the balance suitable for Cotton and Ground Peas Plowing. They were all selected by me in the Fair, and are well matched, and are now ready all brought out of wagons by the pair. The Mules will be divided in Greensboro' or with the rest of the Coalfields and then to Fayetteville about the 24th, and from there to Elizabeth about the 26th, and then to Lumberton and to Wilmington. The other half will be in Raleigh, Kenansville 30th, and then to Wilmington, by way of Magnolia and Rocky Point.

My old friends and customers may rely upon the State being at the above places at the time above mentioned, and will be ready to pay the prices.

H. T. WILSON, Agent.

Fayetteville Eagle and Raleigh Sentinel Office, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

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137-11dswf

July 5 21-1

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 25.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1869.

NO. 7

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING A PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR FOR married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning physiology and relations of our sexual system, and practical and professional offspring, including all the new discoveries before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All the medical and legal, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with, still in a book that must be sold at a high price in the homes. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cents.

Address, Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

AFFFECTED AND UNFORTUNATE. No one can be so unfortunate as to place yourself under the care of any one of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any other paper, get a copy of Dr. Young's Book and read it carefully.

My old friends and customers may rely upon the State being at the above places at the time above mentioned, and will be ready to pay the prices.

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TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE ADVERTISER, HAVING BEEN RESTORED to health in a few weeks, by a simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, CONSUMPTION—anxious to make known to his friends the secret of cure.

One tract containing 2,000 acres, lying on Crow Swamp; one tract containing 600 acres, lying on same Swamp; one tract containing 250 acres, lying on Stallion Gally Bay; one other tract containing 100 acres, and three other tracts of 100 acres each, lying on same.

These lands are very valuable for timber and turpentine, and will be sold on accommodating terms.

DUGALD A. LAMONT,
Mortgage.

W. A. BLAND—Sir: Take notice that I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in Smithville, on the 2nd day of April, 1869, all the lands conveyed by you to me on the 4th day of January, 1861, to secure the payment of certain debts therein named.

DUGALD A. LAMONT,
135-11dswfREV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings County, New York,
Feb 5THE LGDI MANUFACTURING CO.
(Established 1840.)

INVITE PLANTERS AND FARMERS to send for a pamphlet descriptive of their Fertilizers.

We offer our Double Refined Pouderite, equal to \$25 00 per ton. The Company also make a Super-phosphate and pure Bone-meal.

Our tract containing 2,000 acres, lying on Crow Swamp; one tract containing 600 acres, lying on same Swamp; one tract containing 250 acres, lying on Stallion Gally Bay; one other tract containing 100 acres, and three other tracts of 100 acres each, lying on same.

Parties wishing the prescription, will please add

RE. A. J. JONES advocated this amendment—he thought it due to Col. Harris, &c., the investigation, he was apprehensive, would be attended with some trouble.

Mr. Love thought the proposition of Eppes a direct insult to the Superintendent of Public Works—the resolution was a charge of incompetency on the part of that officer, a charge made by his own friends.

Mr. Lassiter advocated the resolution.

The amendment of Eppes was adopted.

Mr. Robbins then moved an amendment allowing *per diem* to the committee while engaged in the investigation; *Provided*, the Superintendent shall not be entitled to *per diem*. Adopted.

The resolution, as amended, was then read a third time, and the yeas and nays called, resulted, yeas 21, nays 15.

Mr. Martindale was appointed on the Senate branch of the committee on investigation, as aforesaid.

House bill—known as the relief bill—read first time. Passed. [Published elsewhere.]

The Senate adjourned.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 16, 1869.

Mr. Argo introduced a resolution instructing our Representatives in Congress to vote for any measure looking towards the removal of the political disabilities of citizens of the State, and instructing the Secretary of State to forward to each of the then Representatives a copy of the resolution.

Mr. Argo moved to suspend the rules and adopt at once. Carried.

Mr. Argo then moved to make it the special order for to-morrow evening at half past 7 o'clock.

Mr. Proctor moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The yeas and nays being called the House refused to lay on the table—yeas 31, nays 56.

The motion to make it the special order for to-morrow evening, was then put to a vote and adopted.

Mr. Laffin, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported favorably (with amendment) upon the bill in relation to the Lousburg branch of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. The bill was placed upon the Calendar.

By Mr. Graham: A bill to incorporate the Charlotte Railroad Company. Referred.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The question recurred upon the adoption of Mr. Estes' amendment as amended by Mr. Pou, making the salary of Superintendent of Public Instruction \$1,800.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, moved to make it \$2,100. Rejected.

J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, moved to amend by making the salary \$2,000.

Mr. Durham called for the yeas and nays.

The call being sustained, the House adopted the amendment by the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Ames, Ashworth, Banner, Barnett, Blair, Bowman, Carson, Carter, Cherry, Crawford, Davis, Downing, Estes, Foster, French, Gibson, Harris, of Franklin, Hick, High, Hinnant, Hodnett, Humphries, Ingraham, Jarvis, Justice, of Henderson, Kelly, of Davie, McCoy, Long, of Richmond, McNamee, McMillan, of Orange, McRae, of Robeson, Moore, of Robeson, Painter, Parker, Pou, Proffitt, Robinson, Shaver, Stanton, Sweet, Thompson, Vestal, Waldrop, Welch, Williams, of Sampson—47.

NAYS—Messrs. Allison, Argo, Armstrong, Bodie, Cawthon, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Durham, Farrow, Foy, Foy, Gibson, Gilbert, Grimes, Hargrave, Harris, of Wake, Hayes, Hodding, Hoffman, Horney, Hudgings, Justice, of Rutherford, Lafin, Lesly, Mayo, Menard, of Robeson, More, Pearson, Peck, Price, Proctor, Rector, Robeson, Shaver, Stanton, Siegrist, Sinclair, Simonds, Stevens, Stilley, Sykes, Veal, Williamson and Wilson—37.

Address LODI MANUFACTURING CO.,
Box 3139, NEW YORK P. O.

Office 66 Cortland Street.

B. G. GHARIE, Charlotte, and HINSON & BROWN, Kenansville, N. C., Agents for the Company. Jan 8-43-m

SPRINT & HINSON, WILMINGTON,
AGENTS FOR THE COMPANY.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

NIGHT SESSION.

MONDAY, March 15, 1869.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, from the Special Committee appointed to examine the business necessary to be transacted before adjournment, reported a resolution fixing Monday the 29th inst. as the day for a sine die adjournment.

Mr. Justice moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution at once.

Mr. Ellington opposed the suspension of the rules, and he did not think the House could adjourn by the time set forth.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

Mr. Ellington moved to strike out the 20th of March and insert the 10th of April. Lost.

The resolution then passed its second reading.

Mr. Downing moved to strike out the 29th and insert the 6th of April. Lost.

The original resolution then passed its third reading.

On motion of Mr. Holden, the rules were suspended and the bill to incorporate the Greensboro' and Charlotte Air Line Railroad Company was taken up.

Mr. Holden took the floor and spoke for some time in advocacy of the bill.

Mr. Downing moved to print and make the special order for to-morrow week.

Mr. Justice, of Rutherford, opposed the motion to postpone.

Mr. Estes favored it.

After a long debate J. H. Harris, of Wake, colored, (the introducer of the bill) called the previous question.

The call was sustained, and the question recurred upon Mr. Downing's motion to print and make special order for to-morrow week.

Mr. Downing raised the point, as the gentleman did not press his right to record his vote, then he had no right to do so now, when the vote had been announced as a tie.

Mr. French moved to reconsider the vote upon the amendment.

Mr. Durham said, as he wished to defeat the measure, he was opposed to a reconsideration.

After some debate the House rejected Mr. Durham's amendment.

Mr. Ellington moved to strike out the 20th of March and insert the 10th of April. Lost.

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Mr. French moved to amend by inserting five instead of three. Rejected.

Messrs. Love and Rappas contended that it was the business of the Superintendent of Public Works to make the investigation—he was a paid officer, and this was one of his duties.

The resolution then passed its second time—21 to 16. On its third reading,

SENATE.

TUESDAY, March 16, 1869.

Message from the House transmitting a resolution to raise a joint Committee of three to investigate the affairs of the Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal Company, and that Messrs. Gathings and Humphries formed the House branch of that Committee.

Mr. Martindale moved a suspension of the rules that the resolution may be acted on. Carried.

The resolution was read a second time.

Mr. Rappas moved to amend by inserting that the Superintendent of Public Works make the investigation. Not adopted.

Mr. Hayes moved to amend by inserting five instead of three. Rejected.

Messrs. Love and Rappas contended that it was the business of the Superintendent of Public Works to make the investigation—he was a paid officer, and this was one of his duties.

The resolution then passed its second time—21 to 16. On its third reading,

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED AT THE JOURNAL OFFICE.

JOHN B. OGDEN,
No. 42 Cedar street, New York.
52-3m

RE. A. J. JONES advocated this amendment—he thought it due to Col. Harris, &c., the investigation, he was apprehensive, would be attended with some trouble.

Mr. Sweet opposed the increase, and it was rejected.

Mr. Hayes, at this juncture, opposed the adoption of the resolution, and moved to amend by striking out the committee and inserting Superintendent of Public Works.

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WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MARCH 26, 1869.

THE STAY LAW.

Provisional Governments not Recognized.
The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion* says that Mr. H. Spangler having in France a patrimony which he wished to realize, made to Rev. Paul Huber a power of attorney to receive the fund in France. It was authenticated, and the certificate under the great seal of Mississippi was signed "Adelbert Ames, By't Maj. Gen. U. S. A., Prov. Gov'r of Miss." The document was presented by Father Huber to the French Consul at New Orleans. After having partly written his consular certificate, he observed the above signature to the Governor's certificate, and refusing to recognize the Provisional Governor, he declined to give his official certificate.

Money and Presents.

"Ulysses, when a very small boy," wrote Grant *per se* to the New York *Ledger*, "was very fond of money and presents." This trait of character which was so prominent a feature of the "very small boy" as to attract the attention and made a matter of record by the father, seems to have "grown with the growth and strengthened with the strength" of the man. The reputation of the biographer has not been brought into discredit by the man discarding this leading feature of the boy, nor has the son suffered any pecuniary loss by the considerate thoughtfulness of the father.—Shrewd observers have profited by these golden words, and as an advertisement而已 the announcement has paid well. And just here we would advise our business men to "stick a pin," for judicious advertisements will pay.

A witty contemporary well observes that the President is well named U. S. In the vocabulary of that functionary meaning, "me and my friends." For we are satisfied that no man has been more prompt to reward his friends, especially those who have most liberally gratified his penchant for "money and presents."—Possibly one *policy*, for GRANT has one or two policies, has been even more prominent than this and more hasty in its execution, and that is the rapid and unseemly punishment meted out to former military friends who have not supported his political aims in full as of the whole session of the Forty-eighth Congress. It is understood, however, that the *ine* money is more than the *outs*' promises, and that the carpet-baggers look on repeat as a "wise" course.

Repeatedly their twenty-nine votes will be enough, because they anticipate that several senders will dodge at the last moment. There is no evidence, however, to establish this, and it will probably be in vain. The doubtful Messrs. Anthony and Abbott, are the subjects of an immense pressure to-night, and are claimed by both sides. Their going for repeat, however, will still make one more secure in the thirty-five required to pass the *mark*. Mr. Abbott is only to vote for suspension, and Mr. Abbott for repeat. The election of the former to the Presidency promises, his steady support and good.

Mr. Abbott, however, has been instructed by the North Carolina Legislature to go for repeat, is exceptionally decent for a carpet-bagger, and his desire to rebut the presumption of being bought up by the ins inclines him towards repeat.

"Pousta."

Repeatedly of late appeals have come to us from various sources, public and private, in behalf of what our critics and correspondents describe as "peace." We are assured that the temper of the dominant party in the Government is not so fierce and vindictive as it has been. We are informed that General Butler and John W. Forney, the two most conspicuous of the ultra leaders of ultra opinions, are kind and placable at heart, and that they sincerely desire an opportunity to show their friendship for the South. We are urged to modulate our tone to a pitch which may be made to harmonize with the softening tone of power, the charge that is laid against us being this, that the standard of our Democracy is too high.

To all this we might answer, says the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, that every honest standard should be carried full high; but we are willing to look at the matter in detail. That the elements at large are moderated somewhat is certainly a fact.—We doubt, however, if it be a pleasing fact; for how do we know that the violent affections which disfigured the surface of the body politic, have not disappeared within, to assume a more dangerous and fatal form? It is an undeniable fact that the question of reconstruction has ceased to be an open issue. It has withdrawn from the face of affairs. But it has not withdrawn from the system. Questions of finance and tariffs, questions of suffrage and foreign relations, questions of peace and war, must all be more or less affected by this disease, which, like a hidden rot, lies at the root of the seemingly healthy tree, infusing its slow poison through every vein and twig.

The situation of the South is simply deplorable. There is indeed less violence than ever, for the policy which has succeeded the reign of martial law is more subtle and dangerous. But we are amazed when we hear intelligent Republicans predict good fruit from it.

What can be hoped from power which is founded on ignorance, vice and misery? It used to be the practice of the wretched despots who ruled in the East, when they feared the spirit and capacity of some subject whom they dared not murder, to cause the intended victim to be secretly fed upon a preparation of opium, called *pousta*. The effect was, in a few months, to destroy all the mental and bodily powers of the unfortunate who was drugged with it. The detestable artifice, more dreadful, as Bernier tells us, than assassination, was worthy of those who employed it. Yet Congress, filled with enlightened politicians and civilized Anglo-Saxons, have found it in a model for the reconstruction of the Southern States. They caused a *pousta* of negro suffrage, martial law and misrepresentation to be mixed and administered to the South. Its effects at first were to create undue excitement, but its permanent spell is to deaden and destroy; and the lassitude of to-day is its result.

It would be useless to deny that the Presidential appointments are made and can be at Washington in a manner that does not strengthen the new administration in the hearts of the people. They care very little about Gen. Grant's friends and personal friends, a great deal about the selection of good men for offices of great and small. It is very well for the President to select his men for places before consulting his Cabinet, provided he selects good ones. But no man can be good, and he can be bad, and he must yield to the voice of public opinion, he will find that the politicians are not the only men who look grave at the prospect of such hectoring appointments of consanguinity and friendship as we have hawked about for the last ten days."

The Railroad Mania and the People.
For one reason or another, interested or disinterested, patriotic or selfish, honest or dishonest, a perfect mania to appropriate money to build railroads, with discretion and without discretion, has seized upon a large majority of the members of the present Legislature of North Carolina. Doubtless some are influenced by the patriotic purposes of developing the hidden resources of the State and eventually adding to its wealth. However honest such may be in their aim, they certainly do not consider the extreme poverty of our people.—Thousands of those now struggling for a livelihood, and who will be entirely ruined by the onerous taxes which these appropriations will entail, are as anxious as the members of the Legislature to see railroads built and all sections of the State provided with cheap and speedy transportation to market. A few years of good harvests, after quiet has been restored and our labor-

ers have forsaken politics for work, these people will be in a condition to contribute freely, either directly, or by taxes through the State, for this purpose. But now when the Treasury is absolutely empty, the interest on our State debt unpaid, and the ordinary and extraordinary expenses of the State government accumulating with fearful rapidity, we submit that North Carolina is in no condition to lend her aid to other works of internal improvements.

The prompt action of the Legislature in rendering nugatory the recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring the Stay Law unconstitutional, by enactments of doubtful benefit and more doubtful legality, yet giving a greater stay to the collection of debts, tells most forcibly of the impoverished condition of the State. These acts are but the irresistible echoes of the appeals for relief which went up from the people in reply to that decision. Yet members will thus place upon record the poverty of their constituents and show to what lengths they will go to relieve them, and the very next moment voted an appropriation of millions of dollars for a railroad, and for allowing the Commissioners of their county to levy a special tax. How adverse to the true interests of the State and the people. Men may talk of taxing a county one hundred thousand dollars to be expended in the county for the building of a railroad, and claim upon the increased value of the lands and the immense importance of the railroad. But when the tax payer must sacrifice his lands to meet these extraordinary taxes, such arguments are worse than meaningless—they are bitter mockeries. Unable now to pay their private debts; unable to meet the taxes necessary to provide for the interest on the public debt; unable to furnish a proper system of education for the poor children of the State; the railroads already completed struggling for a bare maintenance, and some without success; the people dispirited by repeated failures of crops and by want of a reliable system of labor, the people of North Carolina have seen their Legislatures voting appropriation after appropriation, until their onerous debt of nearly twenty millions of dollars has been doubled.

Other members seem actuated by mere selfish purposes in their support of these measures. Local and personal interests are the controlling motives of their mistaken liberality. Their little towns are to be built up, and their own property increased in value. They will be applicants themselves for lucrative contracts on the proposed road. Money is to be placed in their own pockets, and they can whistle at the tax collector. Men are selfish beings at best, and if these Legislators can themselves meet the taxes and profit by it, we fear they will have but little compassion upon those less fortunate.

Others support these appropriations as party measures. The handling of all these vast millions of dollars, wrung from the over-worked people of the State, will be entirely with the Radical party. Outside of official peculations and pilferings there will be left a magnificent margin for a corruption fund. Contractors and laborers must belong to the party, or their employment ceases. Everybody connected with these State works, from the President to the cart driver, must be a Radical above suspicion. If ex-Confederate Generals and Colonels can be bought up cheaply, surely these millions of dollars can make serious inroads into the rank and file. If the people are in such great distress, which is increased by these municipal expenditures, surely there is not so much virtue among the masses as to withstand the glittering bribe. The very burdens of the people are to be converted into tempting inducements to sell their honor and integrity. They are expected to be purchased by the very money of which they have been robbed to create this corruption fund.

The decision of the Supreme Court in the Chatham Railroad Injunction Case has been a check to this headlong course. Yet every resort has been attempted to thwart that decision and to meet the constitutional objections, except the proper one of referring them to the people, as is provided by the Constitution. How far these efforts will succeed we are not fully advised. We fear far enough to complete the ruin of the credit of the State which has been already much injured, and to render the suffering of the people of the State even greater.

Another amiable weakness which his new President has exhibited, and which has provoked some comment among his political friends, is the nepotism which has characterized his appointments. Mr. Sharp, a brother-in-law, has been appointed Marshal of the District of Columbia, a position decidedly more lucrative than that of President of the United States.

Mr. Casey, another brother-in-law, has been appointed Collector of the port of New Orleans, probably the most lucrative Federal office in the South. The Grant and Dent families have already secured positions or are to be appointed. More patriotic than Artemus Ward, rather than have a family feed he will appoint to the suffering of the people of the State even greater.

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Messrs. French, Harris, of Wake, colored, and others opposed it. Mr. Ingram favored the motion to postpone.

After a lengthy debate, Mr. Vestal called the previous question.

The call was sustained, and the motion to postpone was adopted by the following ballot:

YEAS—Messrs. Armstrong, Ashworth, Carson, Clayton, Davis, Davidson, Durban, Farrow, Green, Green, Gunter, Hawkins, Hines, Hodge, Hopper, Humpreys, Ingram, Jarvis, Kelly, of Davis, Kell, Kell, Leary, Long, of Chatham, Malone, Mayo, Moore, Morris, Nicholson, Painter, Fox, Price, Proffitt, Robinson, Siegrist, Smith, of Alleghany, Stiles, of Wayne, Stiles, Vestal, Welch, Williams, of Hennett, Williams, of Sampson, and Wilson—45.

NAY—Messrs. Allison, Arco, Baumer, Barnett, Blair, Bowman, Cuthbert, Cherry, Dugay, Ellington, Forker, Foster, French, Green, Green, Gunter, Hayes, Hodges, Homan, Huddings, Ladd, Long, of Richmond, McLean, Mooring, Moore, of Chowan, Pearson, Peck, Proctor, Bagland, Row, Riles, Simonds, Snipes, Stanton, Stiles, Bykes, Way, Wilke, and Williamson—41.

On motion the House then adjourned.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, March 20, 1869.

The rules were suspended and the bill incorporating the New Hanover Laborers' and Farmers' Association was taken up and passed its several readings.

On motion of Mr. Martindale, the rules were suspended and the bill to charter a Railroad from Plymouth to Wilmington was taken up and read the second time.

Mr. Shoffner moved to amend the bill, providing that the bill be submitted to a direct vote of the people for approval. Rejected.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill on its second reading resulted, yeas 21, nays 11.

The bill to charter a Railroad from Edenton to Suffolk was read a second time.

Mr. Shoffner offered the same amendment to this bill that he did to the Wilmington and Plymouth Road.

Mr. Shoffner said he expected the amendment would be voted down—he desired to make a record of this matter as a Representative of the people—he was opposed to taxing the people without their consent. He referred to the Convention that passed the ordinance of secession, and the action of that Convention withholding from the people the privilege of voting on said ordinance. He characterized the ordinance and the action of the Convention as diabolical, &c.

Mr. Martindale reminded Mr. S. that the war was over, and had nothing to do with the bill before the Senate.

The amendment was rejected. Yeas 11, nays 20.

The question then recurring on the passage of the bill—resulted in yeas 20, nays 10.

Resolution directing the Treasurer to pay R. S. Tucker and others certain claims held by them against the State was taken up, read, and debated at length.

Mr. Lindsay advocating the justness of the claims—Mr. Brodgen, in a lengthy speech, opposing them, and charging Senators with having been button holed by Mr. Tucker, invited to his store, and thus influenced to believe the claims are just.

Mr. Welker replied sharply to Mr. Brodgen—he referred to Mr. Brodgen's position as a State officer during the rebellion—now Mr. Brodgen had turned State's evidence, and such evidence he was disposed to doubt.

He characterized Mr. Brodgen's attack upon Mr. Tucker—by calling him, Tucker, a Shylock, and Sharper—as indecent and unkind.

Mr. Davis defended his position as a friend of the claims—the evidence that the claims were just satisfied him, &c. He stood upon the attack of the Senator from Wayne upon Mr. Tucker and others, in calling them Shylocks and Sharper, as rather unmanly.

The argument of Mr. Davis was urged with force and earnestness on behalf of the claims, while he would repudiate all claims in favor of the rebellion.

Pending its consideration the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 20, 1869.

Coffee Mayo, colored, moved to recon sider the vote by which the bill appropriating \$12,000 to the University was passed until the common school bill should be passed.

Mr. French moved to postpone the consideration of that motion until Monday. Carried.

CALENDAR.

Bill to amend the act to incorporate the trustees of North Carolina College was read up and passed its several readings.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Person county to levy a special tax was read up and passed its third reading by a vote of yeas 69, nays none.

Bill to incorporate the Fayetteville, Cooperative Land and Building Association next reached and passed its several readings.

Bill to establish a public ferry across the branch of the Cape Fear river was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to amend the act to incorporate the trustees of North Carolina College was read up and passed its several readings.

Bill to authorize the Commissioners of Person county to collect taxes was taken up and passed its several readings.

Bill to incorporate independent Telephone Co. was next taken up.

Some debate the bill passed its committee of five.

Bill to incorporate the Southern Company was taken up and passed.

Whitley submitted a joint report of the operations of the Treasurer.

Report of Mr. Bowman, the report to the Senate with a proposition to amend.

Mr. French moved to postpone the consideration of that motion until Monday.

CALENDAR.

Bill to amend a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Agricultural Society was taken up.

Mr. French offered a substitute for the whole matter.

After some little debate the substitute was adopted and the bill passed its several readings.

Bill to authorize the construction of a railroad through the counties of Granville, Person, Rockingham, Caswell and Stokes was taken up. [The bill makes the road a State work, and asks for \$2,000. The Governor appointing nine Directors.

Mr. Welch offered an amendment submitting the proposition to a vote of the people.

Mr. Welch said if his amendment was adopted he would vote for the bill, otherwise he would not, &c.

After a lengthy debate, Mr. Barnet called the committee say that, in regard to the Penitentiary bonds, the Treasurer

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